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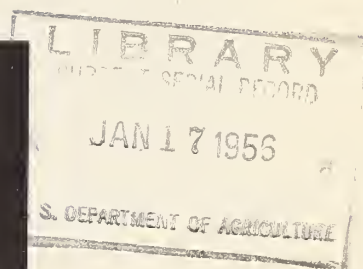
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January 1956



Industrial Molasses



An Annual Market Review

1955



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

Washington, D.C.

AMS-79

PREFACE

This is the second annual summary of developments in the molasses market to be presented by the Agricultural Marketing Service. The first annual summary was issued in November 1954. Included in this market review is a discussion of industrial molasses supply, utilization, prices, and other factors which have a bearing on the molasses market. Commodities which affect the molasses market are also discussed, as well as developments in domestic and foreign molasses production and movement. The statistical series which have appeared in previous molasses reports have been brought up to date with estimates for calendar year 1955.

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INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES - AN ANNUAL MARKET REVIEW

By Gaylord L. Walker, Grain Division

MARKETING HIGHLIGHTS

The stability which typified the molasses market during most of 1954 has remained in force during the past year, as the preponderant usage continues to shift to the animal-feeding industry. As a result of barge-truck distribution, molasses is reaching into areas heretofore out of reach of earlier distribution methods. Much of the increased feed molasses usage has resulted from this wider distribution. Molasses prices have been quite steady during the past year, fluctuating only about one-cent per gallon. This stability has provided a dependable basis for farmers and feed mixers to plan feeding costs. The cost differential between molasses and other carbohydrate feeds has continued to favor molasses.

Distribution

The changing pattern of feed molasses distribution is clearly evidenced by increasing barge-movements up the Mississippi River and its tributaries from Gulf ports. Many of the potential outlets for feed molasses in these areas, as mentioned in the 1954 Annual Review, have been tapped during the past year. Expanded inland terminal facilities have been receiving increasing barge shipments for redistribution by tank truck and the volume of molasses shipped via rail into the same areas has not increased appreciably. This has resulted, in part, from the demand of farmers and small feed mixers who were not able to handle full tank-car shipments or who had no rail sidings. Under the existing distribution system and with a steady demand expected, current supplies of industrial molasses should be absorbed without difficulty. Several molasses distributors are conducting long-range merchandising campaigns to keep customers informed and educated as to the availability and uses of molasses. The expanding utilization of barge-truck transportation for molasses is the most significant trend in the current marketing of industrial molasses.

Prices

The port of New Orleans continues as the most important terminal for the establishment of prices. As a consequence, molasses prices at that port tend to fluctuate more than at any other distribution center and New Orleans is used as a basing point for feed molasses prices at the various feed-mixing centers in the midwest. During the last twelve months New Orleans wholesale prices fluctuated within a relatively narrow range. The price of blackstrap was declining in November 1954 and reached 10.0 cents per gallon the first week of that month. In December the price dropped to 9.75 cents, a low point for the year. As demand improved the price advanced to 10.0 cents in early January 1955. A further strengthening of the market took place in the latter part of January and February, driving the price up a half-cent the first week in March. By the end of March molasses was 11.0 cents per gallon, a high point for the year. This did not hold firm, however, as a 10.5-cent price again prevailed in April. An

early season slump occurred in the New Orleans market which caused a further decline in May to 10.25 cents. The seasonally slow demand of the summer months was ushered in with June, when the price dropped back to the January 1955 level of 10.0 cents, the low point for 1955.

A recovery of a half-cent took place in July and held during the balance of the summer. A delayed seasonal pickup in demand allowed prices to drop a quarter-cent in September, where it has remained through the end of October. The price pattern during the past year was similar to that of a year ago. Prices have not fluctuated over one and one quarter cents per gallon during the last two years and have generally followed normal seasonal changes.

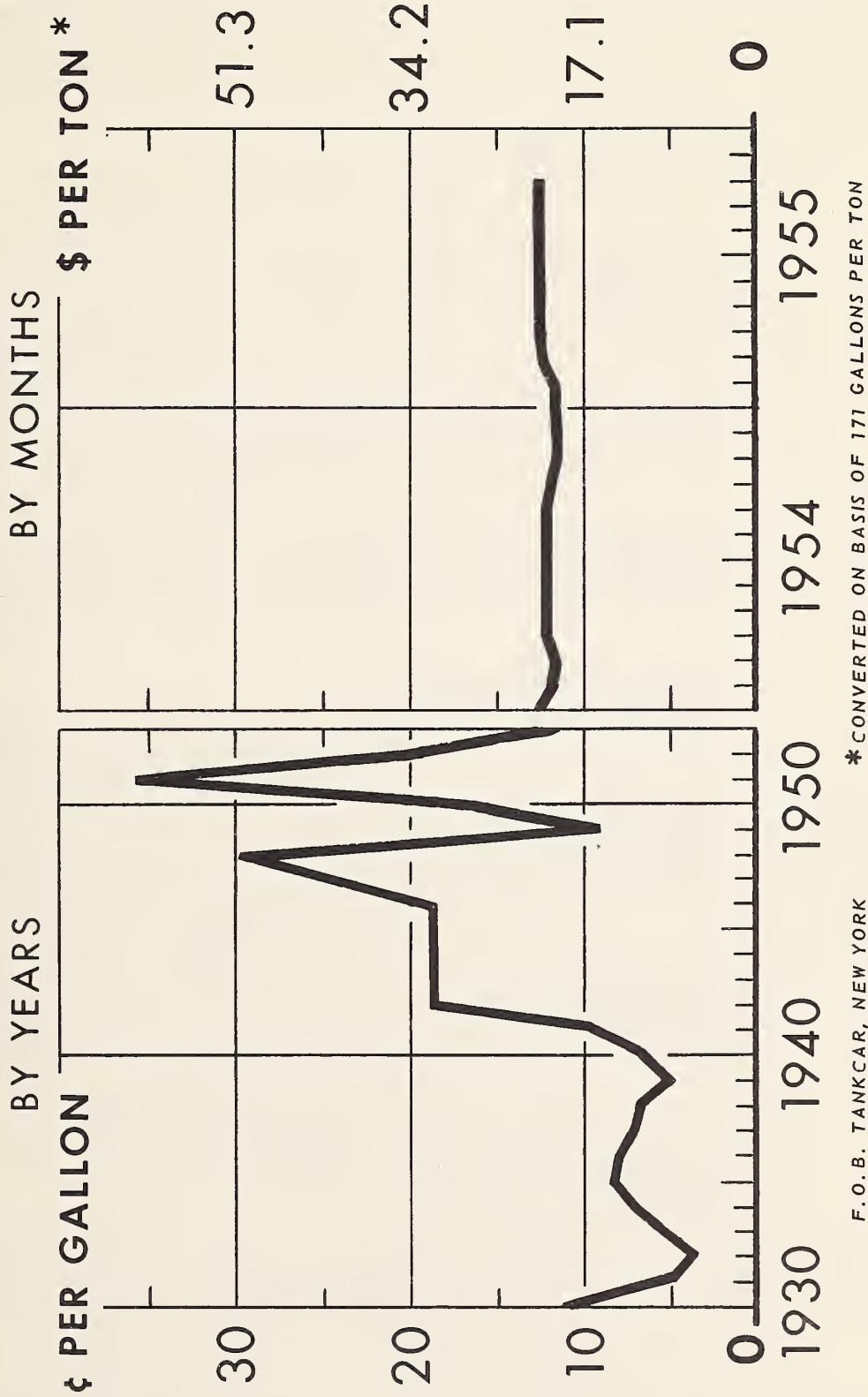
East coast prices, the trend of which may be represented by Albany or New York City have been quite firm during the last 12 months. The 11.5-cent price at New York which was in effect in November 1954 continued into 1955 up to the first week in March. An advance in the Gulf market at that time brought with it a one-cent increase for the east coast. The price at New York rose to 12.0 cents the first week in March, and further to 12.5 cents by the end of the month. Since that time east coast prices have been unchanged through the end of October. The price differential between New York and New Orleans from January through October 1955 averaged 1.96 cents, compared with 1.48 cents during the same period a year ago.

Foreign Developments

Volume production of high-test 1/ molasses in Cuba was started in 1954 as a result of United States sugar import limitations. This was done in order to utilize mature cane fields which could not be used for sugar production. This production totaled 131.2 million gallons in 1954, of which 80 million were shipped to the United States. During 1955 the program of high-test production continued with even greater concentration of effort than in 1954. Excessive rains which curtailed 1954 high-test production were not as severe this year, allowing a longer period for making high-test. By August 1955 the last mill had completed the season's production, which amounted to 231.5 million gallons. Early in the year 150.0 million gallons were sold to United States interests and 75.0 million to the United Kingdom. All of the high-test was sold at a price of 1.25 cents per pound of sugar content, which amounted to approximately 11.0 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Cuban port. Production of high-test could continue for several years without new plantings if it were sold on a comparable basis. Production of 1955 crop blackstrap dropped 8.4 percent from the previous year, amounting to 197.8 million gallons. From this crop the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute had available only 91.6 million gallons for export as a result of increased local consumption, compared with 140.5 million a year earlier.

1/ A molasses-type product which is processed from sugarcane juice, without the removal of any sugar.

MOLASSES PRICE HISTORY



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FIGURE 1.

Cuban sales of blackstrap in 1954 occurred late in March when the Institute signed contracts at 8.5 to 7.8 cents a gallon, f.o.b. Cuba. The former price was paid for feed molasses and the latter for blackstrap to be used as an alcohol raw material. The two-price system for blackstrap ended with the 1954 sales, and all of the 1955 crop blackstrap was sold for 7.8 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Cuba.

Less European beet molasses will find its way into the United States markets this year as a result of increased demand on the Continent. Norway has increased its imports of Danish beet molasses, and yeast manufacturing in Belgium has required a large volume of local and French production. German beet molasses prices this year have been more favorable to producers than in recent years, so exporting was a less desirable means of disposing of their beet molasses crop. As European industries increase their capacities and their need for a beet molasses raw material, we may expect a continued decline in exports to this country. The United States will probably receive about 8 million gallons of foreign beet molasses this year. Despite this downward trend, France and West Germany have been our chief suppliers of foreign beet molasses during the postwar period. In 1954 these countries supplied 16.2 million gallons to the United States and average European molasses shipments to the United States since 1949 amounted to 15.5 million. Shipments of cane blackstrap from the Orient have increased slightly during the last few years, and may offset this reduction in European molasses.

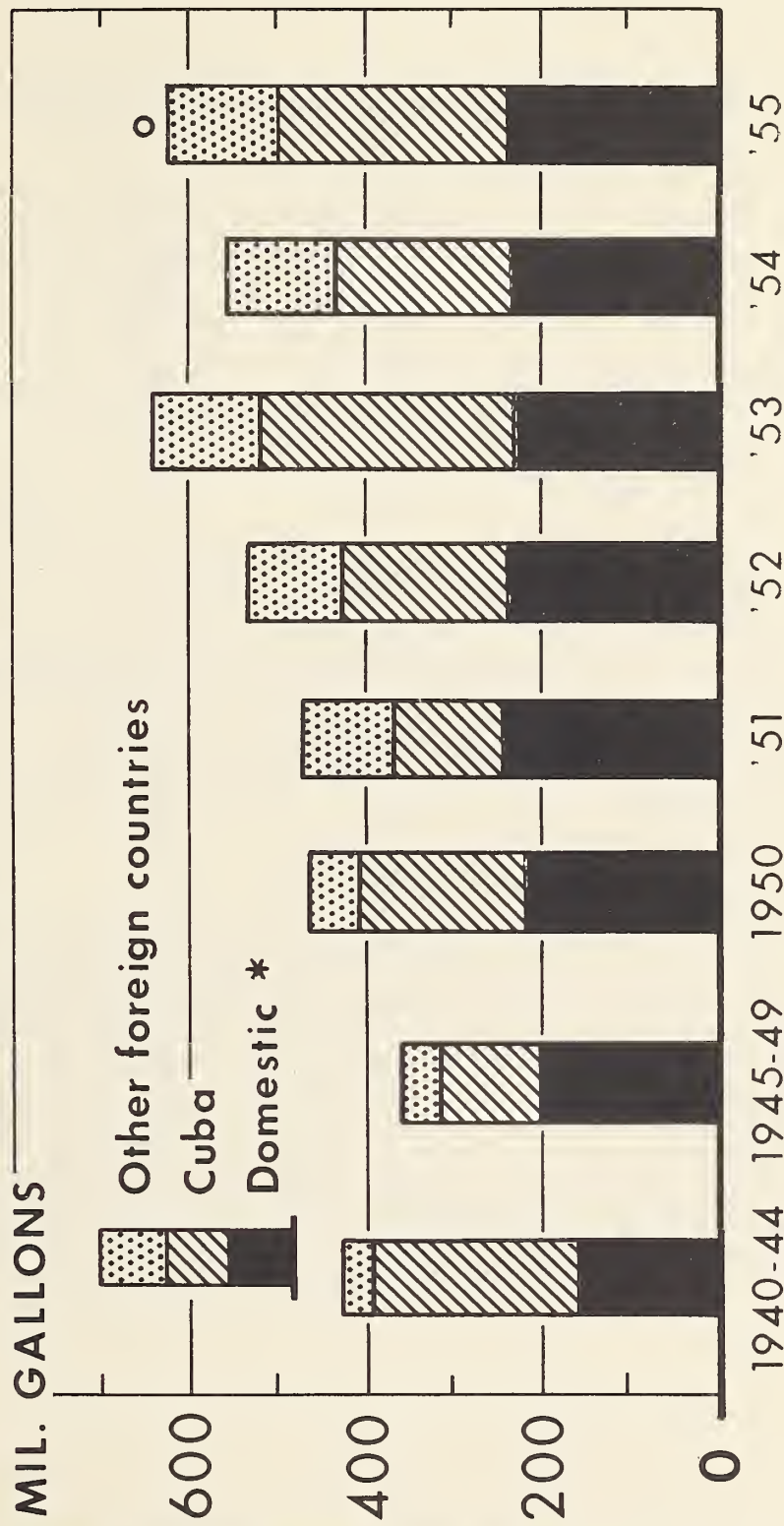
SUPPLIES

An estimated 623 million gallons of industrial molasses will be available for the calendar year 1955. This is a marked increase over 1954 but under the all-time high of 625.3 million in 1953. An otherwise normal supply has been augmented by a large volume of Cuban high-test molasses. As this is earmarked specifically for alcohol manufacturers, its effect on the feed trade is only secondary in that it replaces blackstrap which otherwise might be used for alcohol. Cane blackstrap supplies have been adequate at all distribution terminals during the entire year. Beet molasses supplies have been adequate during most of the year, becoming generally limited in August. Citrus molasses supplies have been all but wiped out by the increased demand from cattle feeders in Florida. It has been available only in limited quantities during most of the year. The limited production of corn molasses has found a ready market and supplies have been limited during most of the year. The importance of domestic production is overshadowed by foreign supplies as imports account for over 60 percent of the United States total supplies.

Imports

A steady demand and generally firm United States prices have attracted our regular Caribbean suppliers during the last 12 months. Imports from Cuba, our chief supplier, will reach approximately 260 million gallons in 1955,

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES SUPPLY BY MAJOR SOURCES



* INCLUDING PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII
o ESTIMATED

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FIGURE 2.

Table 1. - U. S. industrial molasses supplies, by source, calendar years 1953 and 1954, and supplies potentially available in 1955

| Source | 1955 ^{1/} | 1954 | 1953 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Million gallons | Million gallons | Million gallons |
| <u>Domestic:</u> | | | |
| Hawaii ^{2/} | 50 | 47 | 48 |
| Puerto Rico ^{2/} | 42 | 37 | 33 |
| Beet | 43 | 45 | 38 |
| Mainland cane mills | 42 | 46 | 49 |
| Refiners' blackstrap | 35 | 32 | 36 |
| Hydrol | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Citrus | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Total domestic | 238 | 234 | 230 |
| <u>Foreign:</u> | | | |
| Cuba | 260 ^{3/} | 203 ^{3/} | 291 |
| Mexico | 35 | 38 | 32 |
| Dominican Republic | 30 | 24 | 26 |
| Other countries | 60 | 76 | 61 |
| Total foreign | 385 | 341 | 410 |
| <u>Exports</u> | - 10 | - 11 | - 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 613 | 564 | 625 |

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Includes only those quantities shipped to United States Mainland.

^{3/} Includes high-test molasses.

most of which will be high-test molasses. Imports from other countries in this area will be slightly greater than a year ago. The Dominican Republic is expected to ship about 30 million gallons of blackstrap, and Mexico around 35 million in 1955. Imports from all other countries were estimated at 60 million gallons. This is about 8 percent less than 1954 shipments, resulting from a decrease in European beet molasses imports.

Imports from Oriental countries are increasing slightly as Formosa and the Philippines continue shipments to the west coast. Although Japan is a major competitor for molasses in this area, the United States will import about 20 million gallons during 1955.

As a result of established limitations on sugar production in Cuba, future production of blackstrap will be restricted to a level of about 200 to 220 million gallons. After allowing for 110 to 120-million-gallon local consumption, and possible exports to other countries, the United States may annually expect less than 100 million gallons of blackstrap from Cuba.

Domestic Production

United States mainland domestic supplies may be lower than a year ago as a result of a reduced beet-crop acreage, and an expected 6 percent drop in the Louisiana sugarcane production. A total of 146 million gallons of all types of molasses is estimated for the United States mainland in 1955 compared with 149.4 million a year ago. Puerto Rican and Hawaiian inshipments this year will total about 92.0 million gallons - 9.0 million more than in 1954. This will bring the total domestic supply figure up to 238.0 million gallons, slightly above a year ago. Industrial molasses supplies from all sources are shown in table 1.

UTILIZATION

The mixed-feed industry and direct on-farm feeding will consume almost 70 percent of the total molasses supply. The trend of feed molasses usage continues upward as a record volume of 428.0 million gallons is expected to be consumed by livestock this year. The alcohol industry ranks second in molasses use for 1955. After a drop of 31.4 percent from 1953 to 1954, the alcohol industry has currently increased its use of molasses. From the record low point of 56.6 million gallons used in 1954, usage has increased about 8 percent this year. Estimates of molasses utilization for 1953 through 1955 are shown in table 2. These data were developed by using Internal Revenue Service statistics on molasses utilization in alcohol plants in 1953, 1954, and through September 1955. Other uses of molasses are estimated for all years.

Table 2. - Utilization of molasses by use, 1953-55

| Use | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Million gallons | Million gallons | Million gallons |
| Molasses used for: | | | |
| Ethyl alcohol | 1/ 70 | 57 | 180 |
| Butyl alcohol and | | | |
| acetone | 35 | 29 | 25 |
| Spirits and rum | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Feed | 428 | 406 | 354 |
| Yeast, vinegar and | | | |
| citric acid | 65 | 60 | 55 |
| Edible and | | | |
| miscellaneous | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Total utilization | 613 | 564 | 625 |

1/ Includes high-test molasses.

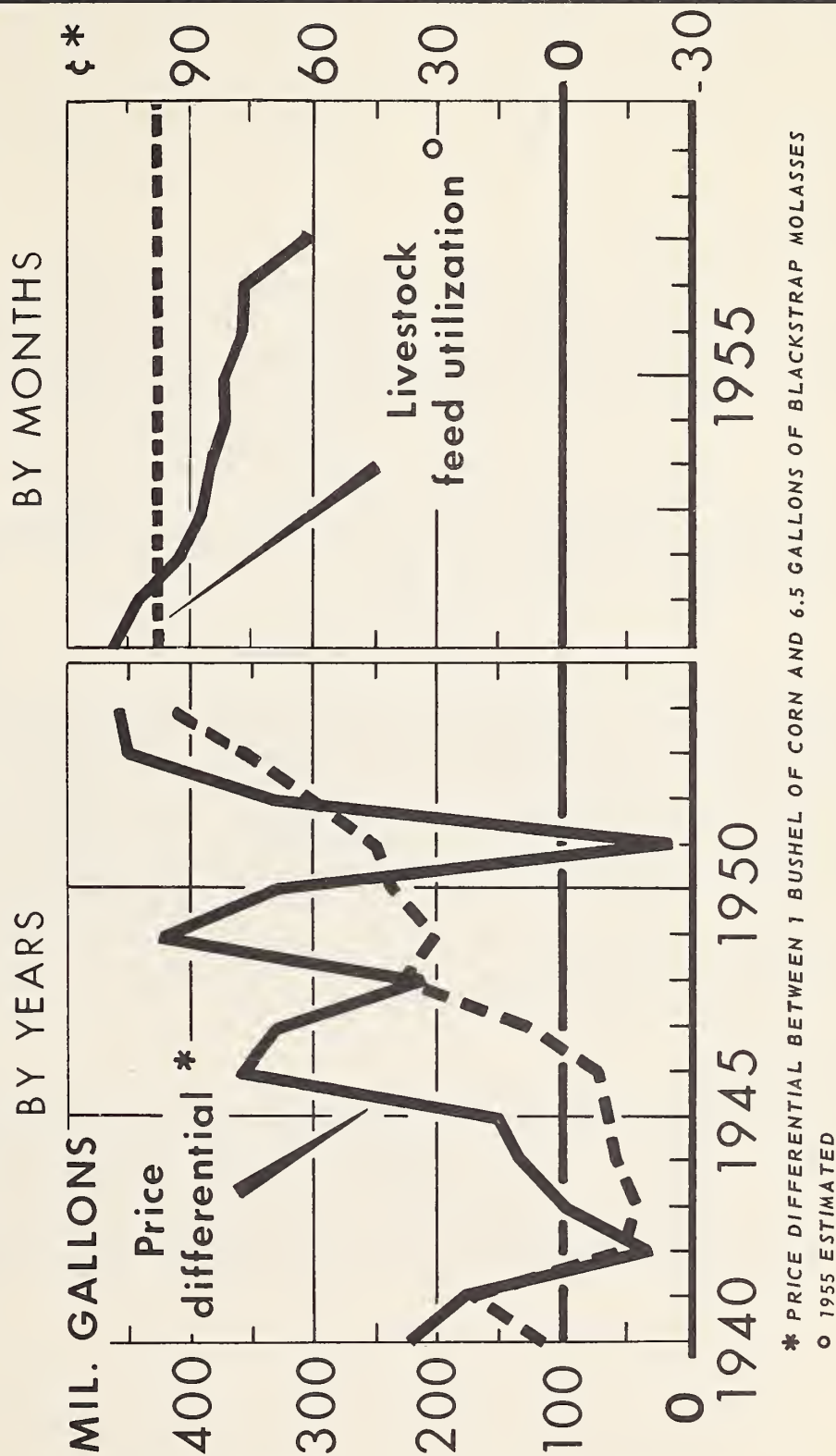
Butyl alcohol and acetone production in 1955 will require about 8 percent more molasses than last year. The increased use of molasses for this purpose continues the trend of the last few years and the 1955 usage may nearly attain the postwar high of 40 million gallons used in 1946. As noted above, all other categories of molasses utilization show a slight increase over 1954.

Livestock Feeding

As mentioned earlier, an expansion of distribution facilities for feed molasses has continued on into 1955, with emphasis placed on barge-truck movements. This has been a major factor in increasing the volume of feed molasses to livestock. Most of the new distribution terminals were added in 1954, but during the current year Port Everglades, Florida has become a terminal for distribution by tank car and tank truck. Increased tank-truck facilities have been made available in the area serviced out of Chicago, and as a result many new customers have been reached. A few new high-molasses-content feeds have appeared on the market during the last year.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has received many requests for educational material on the feeding of molasses to livestock and there has been continued interest in molasses mixing equipment, and inquiries on methods of feeding molasses. A recent survey by the Agricultural Marketing Service showed molasses to be a good "supplement" feed for livestock. A "spot check" was made in several major livestock-feeding areas where 181 farmers

MOLASSES FEED USAGE AND CORN-MOLASSES PRICE DIFFERENTIAL



* PRICE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN 1 BUSHEL OF CORN AND 6.5 GALLONS OF BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
 ° 1955 ESTIMATED

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FIGURE 3.

were contacted. It was learned from these personal interviews that molasses plays an important role in addition to its value as a carbohydrate feed. Qualities such as feed binding, dust settling, stimulation of appetite, and aiding digestion, were reported by the users. Most of the users were found to be applying methods and procedures suggested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture publications on the subject.

Carbohydrate Values

From the standpoint of its carbohydrate feeding value ($6\frac{1}{2}$ gal. = 1 bu. of corn), the price of molasses continues to be favorable when compared with corn. As an example - the October 1955 New York price for a bushel of No. 3 yellow corn was \$0.61 higher than the cost of $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of molasses. This is true in spite of a steady drop in corn prices during the first nine months of 1955. In several local areas the differential would of course not be as great. In Kansas City for instance the price advantage for molasses in October was \$0.17. Current and past differentials between the prices of corn and molasses, on an equivalent carbohydrate feeding-value basis, and their relationship to total annual usage of feed molasses is shown in figure 3.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

As the second most important use for industrial molasses is in the manufacture of alcohol, developments in the alcohol market continue to have a direct effect on the domestic molasses market. After the precipitous drop in alcohol prices during 1952 - from 90.0 to 40.0 cents a gallon - there have been only minor price fluctuations. The year of 1953 saw a peak of 48.0 ^{2/} cents and a low of 40.0 cents. During most of 1954 the price remained at the lower level as the market readjusted to the void left by the cessation of the U.S. Government synthetic rubber program. That industry had consumed almost 40.0 million gallons of alcohol in 1953 and 68.0 million in 1952. The 40.0-cent-a-gallon level has continued unchanged during 1955 through October.

Raw Materials

The raw materials used in producing ethyl alcohol in 1955 will consist of about 78 percent petroleum byproducts (ethylene gas and ethyl sulphate) 16 percent molasses, 2 percent grains, and other raw materials 4 percent. The use of molasses in the production of alcohol has increased slightly during the last twelve months and an estimated 70.0 million gallons will be used this year. This is an increase of about 13.0 million gallons from last year.

^{2/} Wholesale price per gallon, tax free, in tank-car lots, New York

After a drop of approximately 35 million gallons, ethyl alcohol production in 1954 totaled 203.6 million wine ^{3/} gallons. Production in 1955 is expected to increase this year to a level of about 229.0 million wine gallons.

Stocks

Stocks of alcohol, which were as high as 45.7 million gallons in January 1953, had been reduced to 27.4 million 12 months later. Little change took place in alcohol stocks in 1954 as they remained at about 27 million gallons. As of August 31, 1955 ethyl alcohol stocks amounted to 20.3 million gallons. No imports of foreign ethyl alcohol are expected during 1955. Imports for 1954 amounted to only 0.7 million gallons and in 1953 they totaled 4.3 million. The continuing moderate price for domestic alcohol has contributed to this downward trend in ethyl alcohol imports.

MARKET TRENDS

Supplies of industrial molasses for 1956 may be expected to reach the 600.0 million-gallon level with Cuban high-test making up a sizable share of this total. No extreme variations are expected in the domestic or foreign molasses supply picture. Consumption of European beet molasses is increasing on the Continent which may exclude future imports to the United States, but increased imports from oriental sources may compensate this slight deficit. It appears that we shall have Cuban high-test on the United States market for the next few years which will be channeled mostly into the alcohol industry. At currently prevailing prices for raw material, fermentation alcohol will continue to be produced in spite of the large capacities of synthetic alcohol facilities. The first sale of 1956 Cuban high-test molasses was made recently to United States buyers, amounting to 75.0 million gallons. In view of this and other anticipated sales, the utilization of molasses for alcohol manufacture in 1956 will probably continue a slightly upward trend.

In the same manner, molasses use for livestock feeding may be expected to remain at a high level during the coming year. Although great strides have been made in feed molasses distribution within the last few years, new improvements may be expected as the market continues to expand. This will be particularly true as long as freely competitive conditions exist in the molasses market which provide an equitable return to the producer and a competitive market price to the user.

3/ A United States gallon of liquid measure equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches.

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Table 3. - Estimated utilization of industrial molasses, by use, United States
1945-1955

| | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Industrial Molasses Utilization In: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Alcohol Plants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethyl alcohol | 446.9 | 73.2 | 139.2 | 135.6 | 151.1 | 142.9 | 151.7 | 158.8 | 180.2 | 56.6 | 70.0 |
| Other products, chiefly butyl and acetone | 32.8 | 40.4 | 19.2 | 11.1 | 20.0 | 17.7 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 25.6 | 28.9 | 35.0 |
| Total | 179.7 | 113.6 | 158.4 | 146.7 | 171.1 | 160.6 | 158.3 | 166.8 | 205.8 | 85.5 | 105.0 |
| Distilleries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spirits and rum | 12.4 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Total in alcohol plants and distilleries 1/..... | 192.1 | 117.1 | 161.2 | 149.8 | 175.4 | 163.0 | 160.9 | 169.2 | 208.4 | 87.8 | 108.0 |
| Livestock Feed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mixed feeds, direct feeding and silage 2/.... | 66.3 | 78.4 | 127.9 | 224.6 | 200.6 | 233.2 | 248.7 | 300.4 | 353.9 | 406.1 | 428.0 |
| Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yeast, citric acid and vinegar | 47.3 | 46.6 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 55.0 | 60.0 | 65.0 |
| Edible molasses and sirups | 10.3 | 21.8 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Total other uses 3/.... | 57.6 | 68.4 | 62.4 | 59.3 | 58.5 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 60.0 | 63.0 | 70.0 | 77.0 |
| Total Utilization | 316.0 | 263.9 | 351.5 | 433.7 | 434.5 | 454.2 | 468.6 | 529.6 | 625.3 | 563.9 | 613.0 |

1/ Alcohol Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Service.

2/ Estimated by subtracting molasses used in alcohol plants and distilleries, and an estimate of "other uses" from total mainland molasses supplies, and using the residual as molasses utilized in feeds. No changes in stocks were considered. Information from 1945-46 from data issued by U. S. Tariff Commission.

3/ Data for 1945-46 from U. S. Tariff Commission; 1947-55 estimated.

Table 4. (Part 1) - Production, imports and exports of industrial molasses, United States, 1941-1955

| Year | Mainland Production | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Cane 1/ | Beet 2/ | Refiners' : blackstrap 3/ | Citrus 4/ | Hydrol 5/ | Total |
| | 1,000 gallons: | 1,000 gallons: | 1,000 gallons: | 1,000 gallons: | 1,000 gallons: | 1,000 gallons: |
| 1941..... | 26,519 | 23,892 | 34,272 | - | 16,962 | 101,645 |
| 1942..... | 27,883 | 25,640 | 21,615 | - | 19,884 | 95,022 |
| 1943..... | 32,672 | 24,044 | 28,683 | - | 18,638 | 104,037 |
| 1944..... | 35,841 | 35,937 | 33,944 | 2,650 | 17,668 | 126,040 |
| 1945..... | 34,804 | 40,943 | 30,041 | 3,960 | 17,169 | 126,917 |
| 1946..... | 28,450 | 43,818 | 25,111 | 8,058 | 16,716 | 122,153 |
| 1947..... | 27,942 | 34,539 | 34,653 | 10,342 | 20,261 | 127,737 |
| 1948..... | 40,305 | 42,333 | 35,612 | 10,953 | 18,364 | 147,567 |
| 1949..... | 44,362 | 37,851 | 32,944 | 7,259 | 19,031 | 141,447 |
| 1950..... | 44,814 | 38,918 | 34,326 | 7,929 | 21,388 | 147,375 |
| 1951..... | 44,350 | 45,377 | 32,775 | 11,926 | 18,411 | 152,839 |
| 1952..... | 51,901 | 33,230 | 36,221 | 9,333 | 18,063 | 148,748 |
| 1953..... | 48,632 | 38,229 | 36,123 | 7,382 | 18,792 | 149,158 |
| 1954..... | 46,050 | 44,832 | 31,836 | 8,804 | 17,873 | 149,395 |
| 1955.....:9/ | 42,000 | 43,000 | 35,000 | 9,000 | 17,000 | 146,000 |

1/ Data for 1941-47 from "World Sugar Situation," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, September 1949; 1948-54 from unpublished data of Sugar Division, CSS.

2/ From reports submitted by beet sugar companies to Sugar Division.

3/ Figures for 1941-47 estimated by multiplying refiners' production of sugar (short tons, raw value) by 6.25; 1948-54 from reports submitted to Sugar Division.

4/ Obtained from records of the Florida Citrus Processors Association.

5/ Estimated by multiplying total domestic dextrose sales and exports by a constant, assuming 2.58 gallons of hydrol per 100 pounds of dextrose.

Table 4.(Part 2) - Production, imports and exports of industrial molasses,
United States, 1941-1955

| Year | Imports and inshipments from - | | | | | | | | | | Exports | Total | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Cuba | Dominican Republic | Mexico | Hawaii | Puerto Rico | Other | Total | gallons | gallons | gallons | | | |
| | 6/ | 6/ | 6/ | 7/ | 6/ | 8/ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons | gallons |
| 1941..... | 348,964 | 40,432 | 4,228 | 45,441 | 18,492 | 7,608 | 465,165 | 6,873 | 559,937 | | | | |
| 1942..... | 194,031 | 8,173 | 8,477 | 36,838 | 12,098 | 3,849 | 263,466 | 435 | 358,053 | | | | |
| 1943..... | 145,220 | - | 3,102 | 49,805 | 10,025 | 3,067 | 211,219 | 234 | 315,022 | | | | |
| 1944..... | 249,584 | 40,832 | 70 | 38,531 | 17,632 | 7,986 | 354,635 | 150 | 480,525 | | | | |
| 1945..... | 113,614 | 17,546 | - | 36,942 | 16,268 | 6,362 | 190,732 | 1,621 | 316,028 | | | | |
| 1946..... | 56,968 | 18,458 | 10,021 | 32,226 | 17,287 | 6,743 | 141,703 | 959 | 262,897 | | | | |
| 1947..... | 105,387 | 21,328 | 21,160 | 37,461 | 31,956 | 7,130 | 224,422 | 618 | 351,541 | | | | |
| 1948..... | 139,258 | 20,364 | 33,114 | 44,271 | 44,811 | 12,523 | 294,341 | 8,176 | 433,732 | | | | |
| 1949..... | 161,872 | 17,743 | 23,595 | 42,523 | 43,589 | 11,566 | 300,888 | 7,836 | 434,499 | | | | |
| 1950..... | 186,784 | 16,828 | 21,184 | 41,076 | 31,224 | 19,045 | 316,141 | 9,344 | 454,172 | | | | |
| 1951..... | 130,472 | 16,693 | 25,195 | 41,572 | 49,951 | 56,029 | 319,912 | 4,177 | 468,574 | | | | |
| 1952..... | 186,676 | 27,946 | 21,547 | 37,942 | 52,252 | 59,952 | 386,315 | 5,424 | 529,639 | | | | |
| 1953..... | 291,352 | 26,199 | 31,829 | 47,558 | 32,651 | 61,385 | 490,974 | 14,821 | 625,311 | | | | |
| 1954..... | 202,940 | 23,516 | 38,382 | 46,530 | 37,558 | 76,121 | 425,047 | 10,502 | 563,940 | | | | |
| 1955 9/.. | 260,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 42,000 | 60,000 | 477,000 | 10,000 | 613,000 | | | | |

6/ Summarized from Bureau of Customs data and reports from Department of Commerce.

7/ From data published by Department of Commerce for 1941-47. Data for 1948-54 furnished by Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

8/ Includes shipments from British Guiana, British West Indies, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, French West Indies, Germany, Haiti, Italy, Java, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Philippines, Spain, Taiwan (Formosa), Trinidad, and Turkey.

9/ All data for 1955 estimated.

Table 5. (Part 1) - Production, exports, and inshipments to the mainland, of industrial molasses, by principal areas supplying the United States, 1941-1955

| | Cuba | | | | Puerto Rico | | | |
|--|------|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|
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1/ Data from "World Sugar Situation" Bureau of Agricultural Economics, September 1949, and from reports by the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. Includes 131.2 million gallons of high-test molasses in 1954 and 231.5 million in 1955.

2/ Summarized from reports of the Department of Commerce.

3/ Data from "Annual Report of the President" Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico.

Table 5. (Part 2) - Production, exports, and inshipments to the mainland, of industrial molasses, by principal areas supplying the United States, 1941-1955

| Year | Hawaii | | | Total | | |
|---------|------------------|--|---|-----------------|---|--|
| | Production 5/ | Inshipments to United States 6/ | Production minus inshipments to United States : | Production : | Imports and inshipments to United States : | Production minus imports and inshipments to United States : |
| | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons |
| 1941... | 49,344 | 45,441 | 3,903 | 529,597 | 412,897 | 116,700 |
| 1942... | 47,004 | 36,839 | 10,165 | 430,634 | 251,877 | 178,757 |
| 1943... | 50,390 | 49,805 | 585 | 230,094 | 205,050 | 25,044 |
| 1944... | 46,659 | 38,531 | 8,128 | 528,773 | 305,746 | 223,027 |
| 1945... | 44,769 | 36,942 | 7,827 | 279,910 | 166,824 | 113,086 |
| 1946... | 36,121 | 32,226 | 3,895 | 308,171 | 107,481 | 200,690 |
| 1947... | 48,768 | 37,461 | 11,307 | 398,968 | 174,804 | 224,164 |
| 1948... | 43,515 | 44,483 | - | 430,315 | 228,551 | 201,764 |
| 1949... | 43,006 | 42,523 | 483 | 393,880 | 247,984 | 145,896 |
| 1950... | 41,381 | 41,076 | 305 | 353,268 | 259,084 | 94,184 |
| 1951... | 44,723 | 41,572 | 3,151 | 393,648 | 221,995 | 171,653 |
| 1952... | 44,041 | 37,942 | 6,099 | 511,741 | 276,871 | 234,870 |
| 1953... | 51,319 | 47,558 | 3,761 | 389,475 | 371,561 | 17,614 |
| 1954... | 51,759 | 46,530 | 5,229 | 481,113 | 287,028 | 194,085 |
| 1955 7/ | 52,000 | 50,000 | 2,000 | 537,481 | 352,000 | 185,481 |

5/ Data for 1941-48 supplied by the California and Hawaiian Sugar Corp., Ltd.; 1949-54, by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

6/ Data supplied by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

7/ All data for 1955 estimated.

Table 6. - Molasses, blackstrap: Price per gallon, f.o.b. tank-car, New Orleans, by months, September 1936-October 1955 1/

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Average |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1936... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | - |
| 1937... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.88 | 6.50 | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.80 |
| 1938... | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.19 |
| 1939... | 6.00 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 3.45 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 4.15 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.20 |
| 1940... | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.36 | 6.32 | 6.32 | 6.32 | 6.23 |
| 1941 | 6.38 | 6.62 | 6.81 | 7.38 | 7.85 | 8.25 | 8.81 | 9.00 | 9.75 | 12.30 | 12.94 | 15.19 | 9.27 |
| 1942... | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 1943... | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 1944... | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 1945... | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 1946... | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 1947... | 18.20 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 18.93 |
| 1948... | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| 1949... | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.20 | 9.60 |
| 1950... | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.40 | 7.00 | 7.44 | 9.88 | 13.00 | 16.55 | 19.75 | 25.25 | 29.85 | 31.50 | 14.88 |
| 1951... | 34.20 | 35.00 | 34.88 | 34.12 | 33.60 | 33.00 | 32.41 | 31.20 | 29.81 | 29.10 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 30.55 |
| 1952... | 29.00 | 27.75 | 26.43 | 24.50 | 21.60 | 18.60 | 17.20 | 14.93 | 12.35 | 9.58 | 9.12 | 9.50 | 18.38 |
| 1953... | 10.00 | 10.25 | 11.30 | 11.37 | 10.75 | 10.30 | 10.56 | 11.12 | 11.50 | 11.06 | 10.06 | 10.37 | 10.72 |
| 1954... | 10.69 | 10.18 | 10.10 | 10.93 | 10.75 | 10.37 | 10.31 | 10.75 | 10.50 | 10.25 | 9.97 | 9.75 | 10.38 |
| 1955... | 10.00 | 10.12 | 10.69 | 10.62 | 10.46 | 10.00 | 10.62 | 10.50 | 10.25 | 10.25 | | | |

1/ Prices were controlled from January 1942 to March 1947.

Source:

January 1936-December 1950 compiled by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter; January 1951 to date from Weekly Molasses Market Report - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Table 7. - Molasses, blackstrap: Price per gallon, f.o.b. tank-car, New York,
by months, January 1935-October 1955 ^{1/}

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Average |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1936... | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 7.55 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.86 |
| 1937... | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.19 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.18 |
| 1938... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.70 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.68 |
| 1939... | 6.50 | 6.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 5.25 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 4.95 |
| 1940... | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.58 |
| 1941... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.25 | 7.88 | 8.20 | 8.50 | 9.25 | 9.50 | 10.25 | 12.80 | 13.44 | 15.19 | 9.69 |
| 1942... | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| 1943... | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| 1944... | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| 1945... | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| 1946... | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| 1947... | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 20.50 | 23.70 | 22.38 | 21.75 | 22.30 | 23.25 | 25.70 | 30.38 | 34.12 | 24.15 |
| 1948... | 37.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 34.44 | 26.60 | 25.50 | 24.00 | 21.20 | 20.50 | 20.50 | 29.81 |
| 1949... | 15.25 | 9.75 | 9.00 | 8.70 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.10 | 9.05 |
| 1950... | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.40 | 10.90 | 14.00 | 17.55 | 20.75 | 26.25 | 30.85 | 32.50 | 16.10 |
| 1951... | 36.50 | 36.50 | 36.50 | 36.50 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 35.50 | 33.50 | 33.50 | 35.64 |
| 1952... | 33.50 | 31.50 | 28.62 | 26.70 | 23.50 | 21.00 | 19.25 | 17.25 | 14.40 | 11.12 | 10.12 | 10.50 | 20.62 |
| 1953... | 11.00 | 11.38 | 12.20 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.10 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 12.70 | 12.50 | 12.28 | 12.40 | 12.17 |
| 1954... | 12.50 | 11.75 | 11.62 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.75 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.88 |
| 1955... | 11.60 | 11.60 | 12.38 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | | | |

^{1/} Prices were controlled from January 1942 to March 1947.

Source: January 1936-December 1950 compiled by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter; January 1951 to date from Weekly Molasses Market Report - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Table 8. - Differential between price of corn at N. Y. and price of molasses, and estimated utilization of industrial molasses in feed, 1940-55

| Year | : | Price of 1 bushel | : | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | : | of corn minus the | : | Molasses |
| | : | price of $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons | : | utilized in |
| | : | of molasses | : | livestock feed |
| | : | 1/ | : | |
| | : | Cents | : | Million gallons |
| 1940 | : | 35.2 | : | 112.4 |
| 1941 | : | 22.8 | : | 169.5 |
| 1942 | : | - 20.8 | : | 50.5 |
| 1943 | : | - .2 | : | 41.9 |
| 1944 | : | 10.4 | : | 62.3 |
| 1945 | : | 14.9 | : | 66.3 |
| 1946 | : | 78.6 | : | 78.4 |
| 1947 | : | 69.2 | : | 127.9 |
| 1948 | : | 33.0 | : | 224.6 |
| 1949 | : | 97.2 | : | 200.6 |
| 1950 | : | 68.3 | : | 233.2 |
| 1951 | : | - 26.8 | : | 248.7 |
| 1952 | : | 69.8 | : | 300.4 |
| 1953 | : | 105.1 | : | 353.9 |
| 1954 | : | 107.4 | : | 404.0 |
| 1955 <u>2/</u> | : | 86.3 | : | 428.0 |

1/ Corn prices controlled March 1943-Nov. 1946; molasses prices controlled Jan. 1942-March 1947. Six and one-half gal. of molasses is the carbohydrate equivalent of 1 bu. of corn. No. 3 yellow corn (delivered New York) is used in this price comparison.

2/ Price differential for period Jan.-Sept. 1955; estimated molasses utilization for entire calendar year.

Table 9. - Production of ethyl alcohol, in industrial alcohol plants from specified raw materials, 1941-55

| Year | Ethyl alcohol produced from - | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Molasses 1/ | | Petroleum products 2/ | | Grain 3/ | | All other materials 4/ | | All sources 5/ | |
| | : Quantity | | : Quantity | | : Quantity | | : Quantity | | : Quantity | |
| | : of total | | : of total | | : of total | | : of total | | : of total | |
| | Percent | gallons | Percent | gallons | Percent | gallons | Percent | gallons | Percent | gallons |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1941.... | 72.0 | 144,487 | 42,637 | 12,132 | 6.5 | 507 | 0.3 | 200,763 | | |
| 1942.... | 52.2 | 113,681 | 49,395 | 28,625 | 13.1 | 26,186 | 12.0 | 217,887 | | |
| 1943.... | 28.9 | 78,444 | 55,646 | 98,851 | 36.4 | 38,281 | 14.2 | 271,222 | | |
| 1944.... | 35.6 | 133,539 | 59,054 | 110,917 | 29.6 | 71,379 | 19.0 | 374,889 | | |
| 1945.... | 22.3 | 61,839 | 61,986 | 129,913 | 46.9 | 23,092 | 8.4 | 276,830 | | |
| 1946.... | 23.1 | 29,967 | 69,895 | 18,449 | 14.2 | 11,262 | 8.8 | 129,573 | | |
| 1947.... | 35.7 | 59,249 | 74,133 | 25,813 | 15.6 | 6,786 | 4.0 | 165,981 | | |
| 1948.... | 33.4 | 56,985 | 80,565 | 10,012 | 5.9 | 23,113 | 13.5 | 170,675 | | |
| 1949.... | 44.5 | 75,197 | 75,989 | 5,256 | 3.1 | 12,410 | 7.4 | 168,852 | | |
| 1950.... | 26.4 | 53,626 | 109,074 | 27,278 | 13.5 | 12,819 | 6.3 | 202,797 | | |
| 1951.... | 25.7 | 64,862 | 125,433 | 57,165 | 22.6 | 5,298 | 2.1 | 252,758 | | |
| 1952.... | 30.1 | 69,252 | 117,746 | 27,527 | 12.0 | 5,410 | 2.3 | 219,935 | | |
| 1953.... | 32.4 | 77,020 | 147,621 | 3,345 | 1.4 | 10,057 | 4.2 | 238,043 | | |
| 1954.... | 12.2 | 24,804 | 159,848 | 5,821 | 2.8 | 13,197 | 6.5 | 203,670 | | |
| 1955 6/ | 15.7 | 36,000 | 180,000 | 4,000 | 1.7 | 9,000 | 3.9 | 229,000 | | |

1/ Additional amounts of alcohol were made from "molasses mixtures"; such alcohol is included in the "All other materials" column.

2/ Ethyl sulphate prior to 1950, with the addition of ethylene gas after that year.

3/ Additional amounts of alcohol were made from "grain mixtures"; such alcohol is included in the "All other materials" column.

4/ Chiefly sulphite liquors, cellulose pulp, chemical and crude alcohol mixtures, whey, pineapple juice, grain and molasses mixtures, and potatoes and potato products.

5/ Gross production of ethyl alcohol minus the quantity of unfinished products used in redistillation. 6/ Estimated.

Source: "Comparative Statistics on Ethyl Alcohol," Alcohol Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Service, converted from proof gallons of 100 proof to wine gallons of 190 proof.

Table 10. - Industrial molasses used in the production of alcohol and distilled spirits, 1940-55 1/

| Year | Ethyl alcohol <u>2/</u> | Acetone, butyl alcohol and some ethyl alcohol | Distilled spirits <u>3/</u> | All products |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons | 1,000 gallons |
| 1940.... | 205,119 | 48,624 | 3,425 | 257,168 |
| 1941.... | 271,043 | 69,175 | 4,192 | 344,410 |
| 1942.... | 222,741 | 27,699 | 6,749 | 357,189 |
| 1943.... | 168,800 | 40,211 | 9,860 | 218,871 |
| 1944.... | 313,665 | 43,680 | 10,577 | 367,922 |
| 1945.... | 146,914 | 32,784 | 12,436 | 192,134 |
| 1946.... | 73,170 | 40,413 | 3,497 | 117,080 |
| 1947.... | 139,248 | 19,183 | 2,803 | 161,234 |
| 1948.... | 135,563 | 11,132 | 3,082 | 149,777 |
| 1949.... | 151,061 | 19,977 | 4,276 | 175,314 |
| 1950.... | 142,859 | 17,685 | 2,435 | 162,979 |
| 1951.... | 151,653 | 6,570 | 2,595 | 160,818 |
| 1952.... | 158,777 | 8,013 | 2,428 | 169,218 |
| 1953.... | 180,226 | 25,613 | 2,557 | 208,396 |
| 1954.... | 56,554 | 28,910 | 2,319 | 87,783 |
| 1955 <u>4/</u> : | 70,000 | 35,000 | 3,000 | 108,000 |

1/ Includes high-test molasses from 1940-44 and 1954-55.

2/ Includes "molasses mixtures" used in making ethyl alcohol.

3/ Chiefly rum and gin.

4/ Estimated.

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, U.S. Treasury Department, and Monthly Reports of the Alcohol Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Service.

Table 11. - Ethyl alcohol, 190 proof; Average wholesale price per gallon, tax free, tank-car lots, New York, January 1941-October 1955

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1941..... | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 |
| 1942..... | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 |
| 1943..... | 52.0 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 1944..... | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 1945..... | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 52.7 | 55.5 |
| 1946..... | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 1/76.9 | 84.0 |
| 1947..... | 84.0 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 87.0 | 87.0 | 90.6 | 96.0 | 2/94.9 |
| 1948..... | 94.5 | 94.5 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 86.5 | 86.5 | 85.0 | 77.5 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 62.5 | 46.2 |
| 1949..... | 38.5 | 24.5 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| 1950..... | 29.0 | 29.0 | 32.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 75.0 | 85.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 1951..... | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 1952..... | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.2 | 44.1 | 40.0 |
| 1953..... | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 46.0 | 43.0 |
| 1954..... | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| 1955..... | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |

1/ Beginning and ending of price controls.

2/ In the second week of December the price quotation changed from a price "at works" to a price "delivered east of the Mississippi River."

Source: Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter

Table 12. - Molasses used in the production of ethyl alcohol,
by months, January 1952-September 1955

| Month | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | <u>Million</u> <u>gallons</u> | <u>Million</u> <u>gallons</u> | <u>Million</u> <u>gallons</u> | <u>Million</u> <u>gallons</u> |
| January | 12.4 | 27.4 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| February | 8.9 | 23.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
| March | 11.0 | 20.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| April | 9.1 | 21.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| May | 9.5 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| June | 16.7 | 17.7 | 8.2 | 6.8 |
| July | 21.4 | 16.7 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| August | 14.8 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 |
| September ... | 12.2 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 8.9 |
| October | 12.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | |
| November | 12.4 | 5.7 | 3.5 | |
| December | 18.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | |

Source: Alcohol Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Service.



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